

Envoys of 2 Germanys Meet; Week of Intense Talks Begins

By Anatole Shub

BERLIN, March 8 (UPI)—A week of intensive, triple-faceted negotiations over Berlin got under way today, as high officials of West and East Germany met for five-and-a-half hours in East Berlin.

6-Year Term In Shooting of Soviet Sentry

BERLIN, March 8 (UPI)—A British military court today sentenced a West Berlin male nurse to six years in jail for shooting a Soviet Army sentry last Nov. 7 at the Russian war memorial.

The Court President, Sir Leslie Block, found Eckehard Weill, 22, an admitted admirer of Hitler, guilty of "malicious attempted murder for base motives."

The eight-day trial stemmed from the shooting of the Soviet sentry, Cpl. Ivan Tserbak, while he was on guard duty at the memorial in the British sector of West Berlin.

Two shots from a small-caliber rifle hit the sentry in the back and arm. But he was able to walk to the guardroom for assistance and recovered from his wounds to testify at the trial.

Confession Retracted
In finding Weill guilty, the court rejected as a "fantasy" a story he told in court attributing the shooting to a right-wing anti-Soviet group.

Weill told the court he knew about the plot to attack the Soviet memorial. But he retracted an earlier confession made to police during preliminary investigation and denied he took part in the shooting.

Weill claimed in court the attack on the sentry was planned and carried out by a group of six men he knew only by code names. He said the group was angered because East German police failed an attempt to smuggle seven East Germans to the West and turned their wrath on the Soviet Army "as the founders of Germany's division."

In the night of the shooting, Weill said, "Down with Red corruption" and "Attack Bolshevism" were smeared on pillars near the memorial.

'Aktion Widerstand'
In his original statement to German police, Weill said he shot the sentry in the hope of disrupting West German-Soviet relations. In court he gave the three-finger sign of the right-wing movement "Aktion Widerstand" (Operation Resistance), which is campaigning in West Germany against the West German-Soviet treaty signed last August.

The British military government took over the case because the attack occurred in the British sector.

Soviet Army officers attended the trial as observers. The judge said he took into account Weill's youth and immaturity, plus the fact he had a clean record, in imposing a sentence "much lighter than would be usual for such an atrocious crime."

Group to Police Clean Air Bill

NEW YORK, March 8 (UPI)—A new environmentalist group, the Natural Resources Defense Council Inc., announced yesterday a nationwide "project on clean air" to make sure anti-pollution standards set by the administration's Clean Air Bill are followed.

The project will devote much of its attention to the automobile industry, which, under the new law, must cut engine pollutants by 90 percent by 1975, a project spokesman said. The group is backed by a \$500,000 grant by the Ford Foundation.

Husbands Like the New Terminology

Divorce California Style Is 'Dissolution'

By Everett R. Holmes
SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 8 (UPI)—There hasn't been a divorce in California in more than a year, but that's only because the name has been changed to protect the innocent, and the guilty as well.

Divorce California style, which has outlawed the term "divorce" and substituted the word "dissolution" under a Family Law Act that went into effect Jan. 1, 1970, has produced a flood of easy divorces—that is, dissolutions—during its first year of operation. Husbands have hailed it; women generally have been less than enthusiastic.

For many years California has led the nation in marriage breakups. Last year there were more than 120,000, a jump of nearly 40 percent as a result of the liberalized and accelerated rules for ending a marriage. At the 1970 rate, a married couple in California has less than a 50-50 chance of making their marriage last.

Nationally, by contrast, the rate 1970 was 47 divorces per 1,000 marriages, according to a Census Bureau survey. And that represented an increase of 33 percent from 1960.

Groups that opposed enactment of the Family Law Act—largely spokesmen for religious groups—now contend that their

earlier warnings of "a disastrous breakdown in the sanctity of marriage" through quickie divorces are being borne out. They are warning to repeal the law.

Those who sponsored the liberalized law insist, however, that the 1970 divorce figures are misleading. They point out that the 1970 increase came about because, in the first three months of the new law's operation, the divorce rate leaped 74 percent as couples whose marriages had been shaky for some time hurried into court. They predict that the figures for 1971 will "settle down" and be more in line with the 1969 rate.

No longer is there either an aggrieved or guilty party in a California divorce. The partners are simply incompatible. Adultery, mental cruelty, desertion and all the other traditional grounds for divorce have been eliminated and all divorce dissolutions are granted under the general heading of "irreconcilable differences."

In a typical case Margaret and Carl Simpson, married eight years and childless, spent only 15 minutes in court to receive their interlocutory decree of dissolution. The judge questioned them about their meetings with counselors of the conciliation court, and whether they felt they

could live together again. They answered "no" and the judge signed the decree.

Observers here largely agree that the outcome of the Big Four talks will be decisive for the other two sets of parleys. The Big Four meetings appear now to have entered the make-or-break stage, with the Russians proposing amendments to a draft accord submitted by the three Western Allies.

Observers differ, however, on the extent of the gap between the Soviet and Western positions. In a radio interview last night, Mr. Brandt said that the collapse of the talks had now become "highly improbable." Other West German officials have expressed hopes for a Big Four accord by mid-April.

On the other hand, some Western observers maintain that the Russians have yet to make their position firm and clear. Others indicate that they have given little ground on such issues as access to Berlin and the relationship between West Berlin and West Germany.

West Germany Seeks Release of 2 Jailed in East

BONN, March 8 (AP)—Egon Franke, Minister for All-German Affairs, today demanded the release of two West German businessmen convicted by Communist East Germany for alleged economic sabotage.

Friedrich Seiberger, 48, was sentenced to life imprisonment, and Helmut Arlt to 13 years in a closed trial last week by the Volksgericht Court, Mr. Franke's ministry said. They had been in jail since their arrest two years ago.

They were convicted of damaging the East German economy by delivering defective industrial equipment. At the Leipzig Industrial Fair, they represented West German firms which sold industrial and ship pumps to the East Germans.

The sentences made what is normally a civil damage suit into a crime against the state, Mr. Franke said in a press statement. "I sharply condemn the secret trial and the sentences and expect that the sentences will be revised and that the two men will be freed immediately," he added.



PRINCE AND PILOT—Prince Charles (right), with a flying instructor, tries out his specially equipped jet trainer at the Royal Air Force College in Cranwell. The prince's plane has a special ejector seat and anti-collision lights. All aircraft will be given notice to stay 50 miles away when Charles takes off 24-hour.

Charles Starts His RAF Career With Victory Over Bad Weather

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Prince Charles started a hitch in the Royal Air Force today, by automobile.

Mist and light rain forced the 23-year-old Prince of Wales to cancel plans to take a helicopter from Windsor Castle on the first leg of his journey to Lincolnshire in the Midlands. Instead he went by car to London airport to begin there his flight north.

Charles will spend five months of advanced flying training at the Royal Air Force College in Cranwell. We will serve without pay and his officers' mess bills will be sent to his mother, Queen Elizabeth II.

The prince is checked out in small planes now. He eventually will be flying top-rated jets.

In September Charles will join the Royal Navy on a five-year enlistment, in the tradition of his father, the Duke of Edinburgh, his grandfather, George VI, and his great-grandfather, George V.

If he gets any special privileges, they will be minimal. He will salute, like any other young officer, stand his tours of duty, share quarters and probably from time to time get bawled out.

Charles piloted a twin-engine Bessett to Cranwell and arrived 25 minutes late because of bad weather. He got a royal reception with salutes all around, the last one he will enjoy until he either passes or flunks his training course.

The air base avoided a normal procedure: He never got a service number. The presumption obviously was that everybody would know who he is.

Plans, Copters Destroyed In Portugal by Time Bomb

LISBON, March 8 (AP)—A time bomb destroyed several aircraft at a Portuguese Air Force base, 94 miles north of Lisbon today, an official communiqué said.

The communiqué said saboteurs laid explosive charges, operated by a timing device, in a hangar at the Tancos air base.

It said that the explosion either destroyed or damaged several aircraft but that there were no deaths.

Fire-fighters brought the resulting blaze under control after six hours.

The Tancos base is located in the heart of Portugal's main defensive stronghold on the north bank of the Tagus River.

The communiqué did not specify the number of aircraft destroyed, but unofficial sources put it at 11. The craft included French-made helicopters and single-engine German Do-16 reconnaissance planes.

The aircraft reportedly destroyed were of the kind used by Portuguese armed forces in anti-guerrilla warfare in Africa, and the incident could have been the work of underground opposition movements which oppose this country's African policies.

The communiqué said the Defense Ministry had opened an inquiry.

Newsmen who tried to get into the base were turned back to Lisbon.

Fifth Bombing
Today's episode was the fifth case of bombing in Portugal in the last six months.

In October an explosion damaged the 18,000-ton freighter Cunene in Lisbon harbor just before it was due to leave for the country's East African territory of Mozambique, where Portugal has been fighting nationalist rebels since 1962.

An underground organization which identified itself as the ARA (Revolutionary Armed Action) later claimed responsibility for this blast. ARA said it was protesting against Portugal's African policies.

In November blasts damaged the American Cultural Center here, local dockside installations and the Lisbon training school of the DGS (General Directorate of Security), where one person was killed.

None of the underground groups claimed responsibility. Political police said they suspected pro-Chinese Communists. Reliable sources, however, later said the illegal pro-Moscow Portuguese party had ordered the bombings.

Reports Censored
News of today's bombing was barred from the censored afternoon press.

Editors will be allowed to publish only the official communiqué, tomorrow.

Moderates said today they feared a new wave of bombing could result in a setback for the liberalization policies which authorities claim Premier Marcello Caetano has been following since he succeeded former dictator Antonio Salazar in 1968.

"These blasts shake the prime minister's position in the face of the ultra-conservative right wing," which will blame liberalization for giving saboteurs air to breathe and operate successfully," a moderate said.

Top U.S. Diplomat In Berlin Resigns

BERLIN, March 8 (AP)—Brewster M. Morris, the top American diplomat in Berlin since 1957, is leaving his post for retirement, U.S. headquarters here announced today.

Mr. Morris, who holds the rank of minister, also is deputy chief of the U.S. mission to the commanding officer, Maj. Gen. George M. Seignious, Mr. Morris will be succeeded next month by his assistant, David Klein.

E. Pakistan Leader Asks 7-Day Strike

Tax Boycott Is Also Urged

DACCA, Pakistan, March 8 (Reuters)—East Pakistani leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has called a week-long strike in government offices and a tax boycott, starting today, to back his demands for a return to popular rule.

Sheikh Mujibur, whose Awami League is the largest party in the National Assembly, has in a major speech and in statements during the past 24 hours detailed his conditions for attending a vital assembly session summoned by Pakistan's military leader, President Yahya Khan, for March 25.

The session is charged with drafting a new democratic constitution for Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, 50, in a lengthy statement issued here giving his terms, called for the immediate withdrawal of all military personnel to their barracks, immediate ending of martial law and the immediate transfer of power to the elected representatives.

"Maintenance of law and order should be left exclusively to the police and the Bengali East Pakistan Rifles Regiment, assisted, wherever necessary, by Awami League volunteers," he said.

Observers noted that troops have already been withdrawn to their barracks, giving this city a superficial air of returning to normal.

Mr. Yahya postponed the opening assembly session, originally set for March 3, after West Pakistan leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said he would boycott the session.

Week of Riots
The president's action sparked a week of riots and strikes in East Pakistan, in which, according to a statement issued by East Pakistan martial law authorities today, 172 people were killed. On Saturday Mr. Yahya said the assembly session had been rescheduled for March 25.

To back his demands, Sheikh Mujibur announced a nonviolent, noncooperation program for this week to include the strike in government offices and courts and a refusal to pay taxes.

Other calls he made were that schools and colleges remain closed, that all buildings fly black flags and that "liberation committees" be formed under Awami League leaders in all villages.

Meanwhile, West Germany today began evacuating its citizens from East Pakistan.

The United Nations told dependents of staff members here also to leave and recommended that UN experts fly out.

A chartered Lufthansa plane flew out about a quarter of the German community in East Pakistan.

U.K. Advises Departures
LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Britain has advised all non-essential members of the 1,000-strong British community in East Pakistan to leave the country.

The Foreign Office emphasized today no reports have yet been received of incidents involving injury to British nationals.

Muskie, in Lagos Talk, Backs Arms Ban to South Africa

LAGOS, March 8 (Reuters)—Sen. Edmund Muskie, a prospective Democratic candidate for the U.S. presidency, said today that the United States must seriously re-examine its arms embargo on South Africa and seek to persuade its allies to do the same.

The senator was speaking at the third African-American dialogue—a platform for the review of Afro-American political, economic and race relations—which opened here today.

He told the conference that the worst form of oppression is based on the color of the skin. "That is why I believe apartheid is wrong," he said. "That is why I believe white supremacy is wrong. That is why I believe colonial domination is wrong."

Sen. Muskie said the United States should maintain communication with South Africa—but it must not be communication which gives a badge of respectability to oppressive regimes, or which is only one way, or which is only with the dominant minority.

The Maine senator, who was a vice-presidential candidate in the 1968 election, said the United States must seriously re-examine its policies on South Africa.

"The conscience of an America determined to solve a racial problem of her own must explore ways and means of stimulating and supporting genuine changes in South Africa's racial practices," he said.

Discussing Portugal, Sen. Muskie said it is wrong to allow "narrowly defined military-strategic interests" to outweigh other considerations.

"If the world is going to survive, and if American society is not to be ripped to shreds in dissension and disunion, this way of viewing American interests in the world must be changed," he added.

WHO to Send Kenya Vaccine for Cholera

GENEVA, March 8 (UPI)—The World Health Organization said tonight that it would send cholera vaccine to Kenya to help authorities there stem the latest outbreak of the disease in Africa.

WHO spokesmen said that Kenya today reported about 35 cases of cholera involving 14 deaths on the Somalia border. Kenya thus became the 20th African country to report cases of the disease.

Basis of Sen. Jackson's Disclosure Soviet Missile-Silo Work Is Detected

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI)—The construction of several new Soviet missile silos but no sign of any new missiles is what Sen. Henry M. Jackson,

D. Wash., was referring to yesterday when he spoke of Moscow "deploying" an "advanced generation" of such nuclear weapons.

This was learned today as President Nixon held an hour-and-a-half National Security Council meeting on preparation for the fourth limitation talks, strategic arms, which opens in Vienna Monday. Final presidential decisions are expected later this week.

Sen. Jackson's information was said to have come from a congressional briefing by CIA director Richard Helms. But the senator's statement was said to have been "harder than the available information," according to the cautious wording of Pentagon spokesmen Jerry W. Friedhelm in one year, firming evidence of "some new ICBM construction."

Most importantly, reconnaissance photos of the new silo construction work were available before Mr. Nixon's Feb. 25 State of the World report and were taken into account in writing the and section on arms control.

Moscow last winter halted construction work on 18 silos for the SS-9 missiles and as of today there was no evidence that this work had been resumed. That halt was announced by the Pentagon last Dec. 16. As a result, the Soviet SS-9 total stands at 288, though Sen. Jackson spoke of around 305.

No New Firings
American efforts to draw the Russians on the meaning of that halt have been unavailing. Since the recent discovery of a new silo construction, it is believed that Moscow did not want to make much of the SS-9 halt, knowing that the U.S. would discover the new silo work.

Sen. Jackson interpreted the new work as meaning that the advanced generation of ICBMs is being deployed. Others said today that there have been new missile test firings in the Soviet Union and hence it is unknown just what purpose the new silos will serve. A new generation of missiles, however, is a possibility.

The same situation applies to reports that the Russians are at work on a six-missile MIRV warhead for the SS-9. Tests so far have not gone beyond three-missile warheads, but theoretically six or seven more are possible. The much smaller American Poseidon submarine missile, for example, will have a ten-missile MIRV warhead.

It is the combination of the SS-9 as now known and its potential for more warheads and more accuracy, plus the uncertainty introduced by the new silo work, that has led Mr. Nixon to "reject" as he put it at his March 4 press conference, the Soviet proposal for a SALT pact limited to defensive weapons, the anti-missile (ABM) systems.

The President said on March 4 that an agreement must include "some mix" of offensive and defensive missiles. That leaves some room for maneuver at Vienna, but unless there is a change of Kremlin instructions, an agreement is not evident. Hence it is now believed here that the first month or so at Vienna will be taken up with deliberation of positions as they were when the Helsinki phase wound up last December 18.

While some administration officials yesterday were unhappy that Sen. Jackson had revealed the new Soviet silo work, others said that it would help take the steam out of congressional pressures on the President to accept just such a limited agreement.

Jackson 'Close' Nixon Says

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI)—President Nixon said yesterday Sen. Jackson was "very close" when he said the Soviet Union was deploying a new and more powerful missile system.

"We do not know quite what it means, but I can say to you that these are huge new missiles that from a qualitative point of view certainly present a difficult problem for the United States to face as we move into the 1970s," Sen. Jackson said yesterday.

Mr. Nixon said yesterday that "he's very close to it. He's concerned about the Soviets. We're very aware . . . on the other hand, I do not believe our expressing as a government, trepidation about this would be helpful."

WEATHER

ALGAE	W	F
ALBANY	15	24 Rain
ALBUQUERQUE	15	24 Rain
ANCONA	15	24 Rain
ATLANTA	15	24 Rain
BALTIMORE	15	24 Rain
BELGRADE	15	24 Rain
BIRMINGHAM	15	24 Rain
BOSTON	15	24 Rain
BUFFALO	15	24 Rain
CALCUTTA	15	24 Rain
CARACAS	15	24 Rain
CASABLANCA	15	24 Rain
CHICAGO	15	24 Rain
COLUMBIA	15	24 Rain
DALLAS	15	24 Rain
DENVER	15	24 Rain
DETROIT	15	24 Rain
HOUSTON	15	24 Rain
INDIANAPOLIS	15	24 Rain
JAKARTA	15	24 Rain
LAHORE	15	24 Rain
LONDON	15	24 Rain
LUXEMBOURG	15	24 Rain
MADRID	15	24 Rain
MANTUA	15	24 Rain
MONTREAL	15	24 Rain
MOSCOW	15	24 Rain
MUNICH	15	24 Rain
NICARAGUA	15	24 Rain
ORLANDO	15	24 Rain
PARIS	15	24 Rain
PRAGUE	15	24 Rain
ROME	15	24 Rain
STOCKHOLM	15	24 Rain
TOKYO	15	24 Rain
WASHINGTON	15	24 Rain
ZURICH	15	24 Rain

(U.S. Coast Guard, Tampa, taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

White House Said to Support Breeder Reactor Program

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT).—The White House has decided that instead of pressing for the development of "clean" fusion reactors, it will throw heavy budgetary support behind a new type of atomic power production that, like today's reactors, manufactures hazardous radioactive by-products.

The decision has been made to meet critical power shortages anticipated for the next few decades. The projected reactors are the so-called liquid metal fast breeders.

They use liquid metal, such as sodium, to transfer heat from the reactor to steam generators. They will be breeders in that they will make more fuel than they consume, thus helping relieve present dependence on limited uranium supplies.

While investment in such reactors, which derive their energy from atom-splitting, or fission, is being sharply increased, spending for fusion research is being somewhat reduced as part of the general budget tightening.

Uncertainty on Fusion

The reason is that the technology for breeder reactor production is largely in hand whereas many uncertainties remain as far as fusion is concerned. The Atomic Energy Commission also argues that, contrary to the fears of some, breeder reactors and methods for disposal of their by-products can be made safe.

According to AEC sources, the planned budget for technical

development of breeder reactors in the fiscal year beginning in July will be \$103 million, compared with \$81 million in the current year. For work on a demonstration plant, the budget will rise from \$10 million to \$36 million.

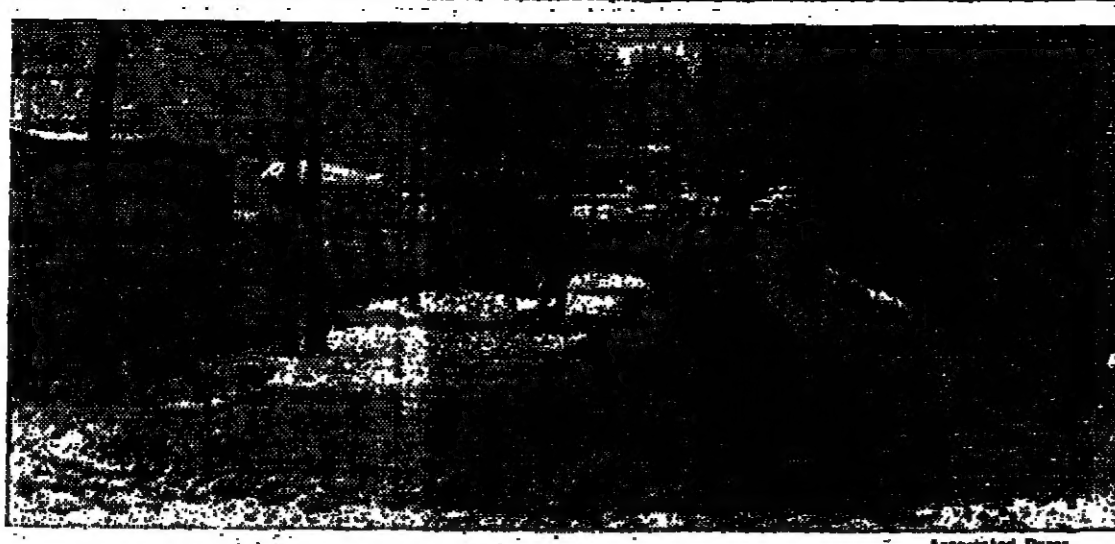
The increase bears out a recent statement by President Nixon's science adviser, Dr. Edward R. David Jr., that the development of breeder reactors had become one of the country's chief technological goals.

The decision runs counter to the wishes of those who fear that heavy dependence on breeder reactors and other power plants driven by fission will endanger the environment.

Strong Nuclear Trend

The trend toward atomic power is strong. More power-generating capacity is now on order for atomic plants than for the conventional type. Those that generate energy by fission are springing up all over the country. Some atomic plants, like the one at Indian Point on the Hudson River near New York City, are on a vast scale. But they are intrinsically inefficient. This inefficiency will be largely overcome by the new breeder reactors.

Leaders of the fusion program fear that a lack of funds will considerably delay the "golden age" of fusion power. Nevertheless, a survey of the field indicates that, at best, such power could not be generated in quantity much before the end of this century.



SNOW IN SPAIN—Street sweepers clean off Alcalá Street, near Gibeles Square, in Madrid after a 20-hour storm covered the city with a 16-inch blanket of snow.

As Rest of Western Europe Thaws Out

Madrid Blanketed by 16-Inch Snowfall

LONDON, March 8 (Reuters).—Most of Western Europe started a slow thaw today after a cold snap that produced record low temperatures—but Madrid lay under more than 16 inches of snow after a continuous 20-hour snowfall that was still coming down last night.

In the Spanish capital, where snow closed Barajas airport, hundreds of pedestrians were treated at first-aid stations after falls on slippery streets. Temperatures in Lisbon dipped to near freezing after two weeks of spring-like weather.

In Belgium, two people were reported to have died from cold during the weekend, while in Naples, Italy, thousands of rats, driven by hunger and sub-zero

temperatures, invaded the city center to devour rubbish left on the streets.

Reuters correspondents built up the following weather picture: ● Paris: Last weekend was the capital's coldest this century with temperatures at -8.6 C (18 F.) on Saturday and minus -4.2 C (24 F.) yesterday.

Children used sleds in the streets of Cannes and other usually sunny Riviera resorts while most mountain passes in the Alps and Pyrenees were still closed.

● Vienna: The temperature in Vienna plummeted to minus -15 C (5 F.)—the coldest March 5 since the 1880s—early on Friday but was turning milder after the ten-day cold snap.

● Athens: Heavy snowfalls in northern Greece during the night blocked many mountain roads, while torrential rain and melting snow caused extensive damage to farm areas in central Greece.

● Rome: Few traces of Friday's snowfall in the capital remained, but newspapers today printed pictures of people skidding in the capital's Villa Borghese gardens.

● Geneva: The weather here was considerably warmer today but skiers in most Swiss resorts still shivered in temperatures more like January than March.

● Bonn: Conditions generally eased after the severe cold spell. Although ice and snow still prevailed in Bavaria, most roads were clear of snow.

Obituaries

Barney Balaban, 83, Headed Paramount

BYRAM, Conn., March 8 (NYT).—Barney Balaban, 83, honorary chairman of Paramount Pictures Corp. and a leader in the film industry since 1936, died today after a short illness at his home.

Mr. Balaban was president of Paramount under the chairmanship of Adolph Zukor from 1936 until 1966, when he succeeded Mr. Zukor, then 91. In 1966, the company was acquired by Gulf & Western Industries, Inc., a conglomerate headed by Charles G. Haddock, president and chief executive officer.

A member of the Balaban family that built the Chicago movie theater chain of Balaban & Katz, he grew up with that branch of the industry. He was called to straighten out Paramount's finances in 1936. He preferred the business side of the operation, based in New York, to the more glamorous circles of Hollywood.

● Son of Immigrants: Mr. Balaban was born on Chicago's West Side, a son of Israel Balaban, a grocer, and his wife, the former Tillie Manderbursky. They had both emigrated from Russia. Mr. Balaban attended local schools and worked his way up to chief clerk of a cold storage company.

As he told the story later, he and his mother, sometimes in 1917, went to one of the early nickelodeon vest-pocket theaters showing early one-reel movies. His mother returned, profoundly impressed by the fact that patrons were putting in the nickel before they had a chance to see the product.

The family scratched together the money to rent the theater for \$100 a month. To dignify the premises, they hired a violinist inside instead of a barker outside to pull in the customers. They put in an electric fan, which operated only between reels because it made too much noise.

By the mid-twenties the Balaban & Katz chain included 125 theaters in Chicago and other Midwest cities. Paramount bought control of the chain in 1928, keeping the Balabans as management.

When depression circumstances pushed Paramount toward bankruptcy in the early thirties, Mr. Balaban was first named a member of the stockholders' committee and then brought in as a director and president to reorganize the business side of the structure.

First Theater in 1917

The partnership's first theater, Chicago's Central Park, opened in 1917 with all-cooling equipment designed by Mr. Balaban: a big fan blowing over a pan of water. It was noisy and wet, but an engineer friend redesigned it and the "air-conditioning" drew crowds.

Mr. Balaban and Mr. Katz built the first "supercolossal" theaters in Chicago. Paramount Pictures bought a controlling interest in the firm for \$13 million in 1926. Ten years later, Mr. Balaban was elected president of Paramount.

After 38 years, Mr. Balaban stepped down as Paramount's

president in 1964. He was named chairman of the board.

Robert Thurston Dart

LONDON, March 8 (UPI).—Robert Thurston Dart, 40, musicologist and harpsichordist, died Saturday following a brief illness, friends said today.

● Educated at Cambridge University, Mr. Dart was a pianist and harpsichordist, a rare combination of musical scholar and virtuoso keyboard performer.

His revisions of standard works by Purcell, Handel, Bach and early Elizabethan composers in Britain often replaced formerly standard editions.

Since 1964, he had held the chair of King Edward VI of Music at the University of London. He conducted the Musica Ensemble of London in 1965 and 1966.

Herbert McLean Evans

BRACELEY, Calif., March 8 (AP).—Dr. Herbert Evans, 88, who discovered vitamin E in 1922, died in a hospital Saturday after a long illness. The functions of vitamin are not fully known, but generally agreed that it keeps it.

Dr. Evans earned his M.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1908. He taught Johns Hopkins until 1915, when he joined the University of California as professor of anatomy.

In 1946, Dr. Evans and J.A. Long extracted the hormone of the human pituitary gland.

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Parangitte Bardot Symbol of France

Robert M. Hebe Dorsey
LONDON, March 8.—Brigitte Bardot, the symbol of France, is going to be a special sight in Paris on Saturday, March 13, when she will appear at the French Republic's annual ceremony of casting ballots.

Ms. Bardot's famous bust, which is slightly veiled, is going to be a special sight in Paris on Saturday, March 13, when she will appear at the French Republic's annual ceremony of casting ballots.

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Model for this statue of Marianne— Brigitte Bardot.

André Schaeffer.



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COMMENT

'The Worst Kind of Birth Control'—Abortion

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON (WFP).—A

nurse at a Washington hospital reported for duty in the labor and delivery rooms. They are on the first floor where some 300 babies are born each month. After signing in, the nurse went about her business, checking fetal heart-beats, injecting pain-killing drugs, comforting the mothers in whatever way she could.

At one point, the nurse went into the outside hallway to roll in a stretcher carrying a mother ready for a premature birth. She saw two women lying there, both about the same abdominal size under the sheets. For an emotionally painful moment, the usually composed nurse was numbly still. She realized that one woman had been prepped for the delivery room, the other for the abortion room.

"I should not have been shocked," recalled the nurse, "but seeing the two women, so close together physically but so far apart in attitude, struck me hard. One came for a live delivery and the other for a dead one. I'm a nurse, concerned about preserving life. What am I supposed to do—turn away and say life isn't that important?"

The question is hard and blunt. But it is only one of many currently being asked about abortion. One side defends its position by asking about the right to life of the fetus; the other counters with the mother's right to self-determination. Often cut to pieces by the knife-like distinctions between ethics and law are the psychological questions, ones that have little to do with moral views or legal rights but have everything to do with feeling—which is where people live.

Psychological Aspects

However seen, the psychological problems of abortion—even the minor one of a nurse's shock in a hospital corridor—cannot be

settled in a way that comforts either the aborted mother or the aborting doctor, much less society's thoughtful observers. Except for the inevitable profiteers, few can rest easy with abortions spreading so quickly—not because they may be ethically wrong, but because it is undeniably wrong, is currently the nation's worst form of birth control. Better solutions exist, either in preventing human life before it begins or accepting it after it begins, ways that run little risk of battering the emotions.

One who has been thinking deeply about the psychological effects of abortion on the mother's soul and mind is Dr. Julius Fogel of Washington's Columbia Hospital. He is a gynecologist-obstetrician who has been both advocating and performing therapeutic abortions for years. Dr. Fogel, an American Jew, is not the usual medical man, because he is also a Freudian psychiatrist who has practiced that craft for years also.

"Abortion is an impassioned subject," he says, "and finally the laws are being liberalized. But psychologically and emotionally we are only beginning to learn something of its effects on the women involved. I think every woman—whatever her age, her background or sexuality—has a trauma at destroying a pregnancy. A level of humanness is touched. This is a part of her own life. She destroys a pregnancy, she is destroying herself. There is no way it can be innocuous. One is dealing with the life force. It is totally beside the point whether or not you think a life is there. You cannot deny that something is being created and that this creation is physically happening."

Dr. Fogel personally has no trouble defining the "something" he speaks about. He says freely that he has aborted hundreds of fetuses whose arms, legs, face, head and bodies were partially formed. "This is common and I have long been used to the sight."

Dr. Fogel does not claim that mental illness automatically follows an abortion. "Often," he believes, "the trauma may sink into the unconscious and never surface in the woman's lifetime. But it is not as harmless and casual an event as many in the pro-abortion crowd insist. A psychological price is paid. I can't say exactly what. It may be alienation, it may be a pushing away from human warmth, perhaps a hardening of the maternal instinct. Something happens on the deeper levels of a woman's consciousness when she destroys a pregnancy. I know that as a psychiatrist."

Many in the growing abortion industry claim that the operation is so casual and harmless that some women never even remember the date of the abortion. Perhaps. But a question arises—about abortion being so casual that it can't be recalled, but about the sensitivity of the patients being so callous and worn-down that they have no feelings about anything tragic in their lives.

A few studies in the last 20 years have been published on the harmful psychological effects from abortion; though not conclusive, they are persuasive. Among the better known investigations are three in Sweden by Arens, Ekblad and Malmfors. Arens, for example (cited in Russell Shaw's "Abortion on Trial," Pflaum Press), studied 248 legally aborted women. Some 23 percent eventually suffered severe guilt, 25 percent mild guilt; the symptoms included insomnia, decreased work capacity and nervousness.

Prof. German G. Grises (in "Abortion, the Myths, Realities and Arguments," Corpus Books) quotes an American psychiatrist—William E. Sorrell—speaking before a 1968 meeting of the American Society of Psychoanalytic Physicians: "Any abortion is an emotionally traumatic experience, and is sometimes a precipitating and unsuspected cause of a typical psychotic re-

action. These "pseudo-schizophrenic" episodes compare to those found in the postpartum psychoses, and should generally be treated in the same manner."

'Double-Edged'

Also quoted is a statement by Dr. Nicholas J. Eastman in a foreword to a 1964 collection of essays: "The feeling is growing apparently among the leaders in psychiatry that therapeutic abortion on psychiatric grounds is often a double-edged sword and frequently carries with it a degree of emotional trauma far exceeding that which would have been sustained by continuation of pregnancy."

Admittedly, citing statistics and noted authorities is an old game and, on this issue, often played with little consideration for the feeling lives of the women involved. While the abstract debate goes on—in legislatures, conferences, the media—the risk of grave emotional suffering still exists. What course does a woman follow when she discovers her pregnancy and is not happy about it?

The crucial moment is often when she reaches out for guidance. Much has been written about the many abortion referral services now going strong in many American cities and on some campuses. Another kind of referral agency not yet fully covered by the media is called Birthright, a non-sectarian program committed to finding other ways than abortion for unwanted pregnancies. A center now operates in Washington, as well as in many other cities: Denver, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Toronto (where the idea originated in 1968) and Chicago.

The goal of Birthright is, first, to calm the pregnant woman and help her through the tension and confusion that might otherwise lead to a decision to abort. Its main idea is that pregnant single and married women have a right to options other than abortions. The service refers them to sources

of assistance where they can receive medical, financial or psychological help in continuing their pregnancies.

A force behind the national Birthright movement is Dr. Herbert Ratner, M.D., public health director of Oak Park, Ill., and editor of the respected Child and Family Quarterly. "Many who are pushing abortion," he said, "often care more about the issue than the person. A woman is in trouble, they say, so let's help her fast. That is a fine attitude, but too often abortion is anything but help. Many women accept abortion because they mistakenly think it is the only way out of a jam. It isn't. If the woman's initial shock and nervousness can be calmed, she can often be persuaded that bearing the child will be much better than aborting it. This can be accomplished by working out with her alternative solutions, and by helping her to see the long-range advantages of a human rather than a veterinarian solution."

The ideas and hunches of Julius Fogel, Herbert Ratner, the women seeking out Birthright, plus the shock of the nurse in the corridor, appear to be spreading. If so, it can only be for the good. The one fact about abortion that no one can debate is that abortion is the worst form of birth control. It can't be pretified. Though laws, speeches and public relations can separate the idea of abortion from the idea of killing, on the psychological level the separating may not be that easy.

The emotions, psyche and other fragile parts of the human spirit are always the last passengers on the joyrides of "progress." Perhaps, in time, they will be persuaded to go along with abortion and the operation really will be as harmless and strainless as some now claim. Until then, however, the psychological problems may increase while the legal problems decrease. Put another way, it may be easy to get a baby out of the womb, but not so easy to get the baby's death out of the mind.

On the Trail of Julia Child

William A. Krauss

ASCASSIER, France.—Here

in this Provencal village, Julia Child is Mrs. "Shield," and

she is nobody's child, or would think of

herself as "Julia." Familiarity is not

the name of the citizens of this

small town on a peak in the

between Grasse and Cannes,

by admirer and respect Julia

Child, their part-of-

year neighbor, even if they

mispronounce her name, be-

cause they think she is a

serious and sometimes hilarious

woman who cooks well and

well and knows a lot about

and wine, which are serious

things that preoccupy most of

the town's best minds of

community. "Mrs. Child is

of us," Gladys says Mr. Bou-

ssageon, the butcher.

There isn't a profounder com-

ment around Placassier,

the cooks on American tele-

vision. "Mrs. Boussageon said, 'I

know you know. Maybe you've

seen her on the televi-

sion."

"You must have been very

young," Mr. Boussageon said.

Netany

actually, what brought me to

ascassier in the 'happily

light of a Mediterranean

morning. Just the other

day, was running, urgently

for the noonday mashed



Julia Child

... "one of us."

"Oh, come," said Mrs. Lerda.

"The American television star,

Hauts cuisine. Mme. Julia

Shield."

"Stupid of me," I said. "Of

course. Everybody knows Mme.

Shield. It's our funny language

—we say Child."

"Why not?" she said. "I men-

tion her only because she is

The Syncopated Truce

The necessity which, as he affirms, compels President Sadat of Egypt to refuse to extend the cease-fire in the Middle East, escapes most observers. It can only be seen as a gesture to give greater urgency to the diplomatic atmosphere—and, unfortunately, a sense of more imminent danger. Doubtless, neither Israel nor Egypt wants a renewal of the war; doubtless, too, the incidents which are so likely to occur when armies are glaring at one another across a body of water could bring on another war in the absence of those restraints which the cease-fire imposed.

Mr. Sadat has made the important concession of offering a peace treaty to Israel—but with the no less important preconditions, and has made it perfectly plain that it intends to hold on to some of the territory gained in the June 1967 war. Because this represents no significant change in attitude since the fighting ended, Israel is debited with intransigence, while Egypt wins points for at least a step in the direction of conciliation.

The Israelis are annoyed, and with some justification, at this development. They can argue, quite correctly, that international guarantees, such as they were, have given them no protection in the past against harassment by guerrillas and by the economic policies of the Arab nations, and that what they need are strategic frontiers from which they can defend their own lands. They can point to the fact that they were successfully abandoned by the Soviet Union—one of the first supporters of their inde-

pendence, and, through the East European nations, one of the first suppliers of the Israeli Army—and by their allies in the Suez campaign, Britain and France. And the fourth of the Big Four, the United States, has been far less sweeping in its support of Israel than the Soviet Union has been in propping up the Arabs.

All of this is true, but it is also true that the pre-1967 boundaries, for all their weaknesses, did not prevent the Israelis from crushing the Arab armies in less than a week, while the present truce lines have not brought peace. And the 1967 war, for all its military success, was a major factor in the diplomatic semi-isolation of Israel, precisely because it was undertaken by Israel alone, and to some degree because of its very success.

Israel's dilemma, then, is that it cannot have the advantage of both complete independence of action and international endorsement. It may win strategic frontiers alone, but can it hold them alone? Its sovereignty was established with international agreement; can it be long maintained without international agreement?

The dilemma is a very real one, and however it is resolved, Israel will not be free from fear, at least for generations. Nevertheless there would seem to be greater security within a new, firm international commitment than within the most scientifically planned strategic boundaries. After all, which has been more peaceful, the Rhine barrier or that line across the prairies that separates the United States from Canada?

'The South Vietnamese Themselves Can Hack It'

It is apparently unacceptable for "commentators" to suggest that the Laotian operation isn't working as well as expected while "the jury is still out," as the President put it. But it is perfectly all right for Mr. Nixon himself to hail this venture as the "right decision," and one which has already "very seriously damaged the enemy's ability to wage effective action against our remaining forces in Vietnam." Well, the President apparently has all manner of evidence from General Abrams to work with, while all the rest of us have is what we read or see or hear; not so much the "commentators" on TV as the eyewitness accounts by American helicopter pilots and crewmen interviewed on their return from where the fighting is actually taking place—and the official reports from Saigon of South Vietnamese positions overrun. Somehow, the visible evidence doesn't bear out the President's battle report on television Thursday night, although the subsequent fall of Sapeone suggests some headway, and we hope he is right. In any case, what matters is that he presumably thinks he is right and is prepared to say so publicly. So our first impulse is to take his word for it and to cling as hard as we can to one remarkable passage in the President's report:

"General Abrams tells me that in both Laos and in Cambodia his evaluation after three weeks of fighting is that—to use his terms—the South Vietnamese by themselves can hack it, and they can give an even better account of themselves than the North Vietnamese units. This means that our withdrawal program, our Vietnamization program, is a success, and can continue on schedule, and we trust even ahead of schedule, assuming there is more progress in Laos."

What those words say—if they say anything—is that we have finally reached the point where it becomes impossible, if not to declare victory as Senator Aiken once suggested, to declare that our mission has been accomplished in Vietnam. If that we have been having in Laos is success, and if all that is needed is more of the same to justify an accelerated withdrawal from the war, it is not necessary even to recall what the White House actually said it intended to accomplish in Laos. And there is no need to quibble over the President's new estimates of a drastically reduced enemy infiltration rate, or to question the sudden emphasis on weapons captured—which was not something that the Laotian operation, unlike the Cambodian invasion last year, was supposedly designed primarily to achieve. The logical conclusion from the President's latest war report, in short, is that our withdrawals will proceed, with new announcements next

month of further reductions, and that by May 1, except for air and logistical support, our combat role in this war will, to all intents and purposes, come to end on schedule as promised repeatedly by the Secretary of State as well as by the President.

There are, as far as we can judge, only two flaws in this logic. One is that the South Vietnamese are not in fact "hacking it by themselves"; they are operating with massive and exceedingly costly American air support. The President promises us that today's sacrifices in Laos will pay off in American lives saved next month, and even more a year from now. He doesn't, apparently, think it important to remind us that 24 Americans were killed in the week just before the Laotian operation began, down from 29 the previous week, and that the figures went from there to 51, then 59, and then 69 in the three succeeding weeks. He doesn't tell us, because he can't, how this is all going to balance out in terms of a real saving of American lives over, let's say, the next year.

And while he is prepared to state categorically that American forces will not invade North Vietnam, there is a very clear distinction in the way he dismisses the possibility of a Laotian-style combined action, with our air and logistical support, above the DMZ. All he will say about that is that it is not under consideration—that President Thieu, even while publicly proclaiming an intention to invade the North, has given us no plan for doing so. And that is not nearly good enough, because we have heard all too many times that this or that wasn't under consideration at one time or another, only to watch it happen later on.

So we are left with a glittering prospectus—and with the familiar fine print. It is a little like that piece of pipeline which Secretary Laird was brandishing at a press conference a week or so ago; he didn't actually say it was part of the booty from the current Laotian operation; but he didn't say, either, that it had in fact been captured on a much earlier and far smaller North Vietnamese foray. Instead, we were left with a clear impression—which turned out to be quite wrong. If the South Vietnamese really can "by themselves hack it," then we have very largely accomplished all that we can reasonably be expected to do for a people under attack—we have given them the wherewithal to defend themselves and to work out their own destiny. But if what this really means is that we must go on with bombing raids and close-in air support and with a "residual" American force on hand for an indefinite time, then the central passage quoted above from the President's press conference report does not, in fact, say anything.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

ROME—The Times correspondent says the latest estimates put the total Italian losses at Adwa (Abyssinia) at about 7,000 white and 2,000 native troops, including officers, but how many of these are prisoners is not yet known. Abyssinian losses must have been heavy, as the Italians carried the positions first attacked.

Fifty Years Ago

WARSAW—Officials here are much agitated by the measure taken by the Austrian government with regard to Jews from Galicia who are being expelled from Austria. There are 80,000 of them. The Polish government has decided to protest against the measure.



The Politics of Death

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, March 8.—Six years ago today the first American ground combat unit, 3,500 marines, landed in Vietnam. Their announced mission was to protect U.S. bases. A State Department spokesman said that was still the role of the rapidly growing American force—though if fired upon, he said, "our troops naturally return the fire."

The furthest way Lyndon Johnson got us into a land war in Asia has been followed by so many other deceptions that what we are almost numb to them. What matters now, to most Americans, is not so much truth as just getting out. We want to liquidate the disastrous process that began six years ago.

Since President Nixon began withdrawing troops, there has really been only one central issue for the U.S. in Indochina: Would it be a complete withdrawal, with that fixed aim and by a certain time, or would it be a conditional withdrawal, indefinite in extent and timing? Events make increasingly clear how significant that issue is.

There are elements within the Nixon administration that favor a fixed commitment to total withdrawal, possibly including Secretary of Defense Laird. The reason is that the "Korean solution" of leaving a large residual American force is unattractive in budgetary and strategic terms. It would be a hostage to Vietnamese politics, always in danger of either having to leave or having to call more Americans back to help.

Position in Paris
Indeed, the U.S. negotiating position at the Paris peace talks does not envisage a Korean settlement. The delegation under Ambassador Bruce is operating on the theory that, if the other side

ever takes up our proposal for a cease-fire in place, the talks would move on to discuss the terms of a total withdrawal. Yet the President has declined to make total withdrawal his policy. His recent statements, in fact, have tended to make the end of American involvement in Indochina recede into the even more indefinite distance.

At his news conference last week he said that "as long as there are American prisoners of war in North Vietnam, we will have to maintain a residual force in South Vietnam." At another point he indicated that our withdrawal depended on North Vietnamese forces leaving the South and Laos and Cambodia: "If that happens, we will be glad to withdraw."

Breathing Space
A more serious contention is that delaying and conditioning our exit will give time for "Vietnamization" to work—for the South Vietnamese to be strong enough to protect themselves without our help. But the Laos operation, however it turns out, has shown that in terms of any imaginable time and effort, that goal is a long way off. In the limited area of the Laos invasion, American forces have flown more than 30,000 helicopter sorties and 2,500 bombing missions in the last month. Yet Vice President Ky of South Vietnam said last week that the U.S. had not done enough. On the basis

of the Laos experience, with all the difficulties encountered by Saigon's troops, when can we ever imagine them ready to operate without American air cover?

The only thing that a delayed and indefinite withdrawal can gain is time. And there we come to the real reason for the Nixon policy. Its aim must be to hold the Saigon government together at least until the American presidential election next year. Nixon wants to be the candidate who withdrew most of our forces without "losing South Vietnam."

Worth the Price
The question is whether Nixon's re-election is worth the cost of his way of withdrawing—the cost in human lives and damage to the social fabric. For his policy is necessarily one of aggressive withdrawal, depending on immense air activity to carry on the fighting as our ground troops leave. The Washington correspondent of the Financial Times of London, John Graham, described the effects of the policy succinctly when he wrote recently of the Nixon administration: "It is bombing four countries, and has invaded two, in order to withdraw from one."

In the six years since those marines landed, American weapons have killed upward of 200,000 civilians in Indochina and made several million people refugees. Whatever the original reason, that scale of destruction is an indecency. And under the Nixon policy it will go on indefinitely. It is a gambling, politically, on the belief that low U.S. casualties and continuing gradual withdrawals of ground troops will satisfy American opinion—in other words, that Americans will show no moral concern for death and disintegration among other people. I think he is wrong.

The Spirit of '72

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—This stage of the 1972 American presidential race is difficult to follow, for the most important events are taking place not on public stages but inside the minds of the prospective contenders.

The first of the primaries is still a year away. No one is likely to put a hammerlock on the nomination before then, or even to toss a rival for a fall. What is important at this point is who achieves the degree of psychological and political independence—the freedom of movement—that will permit him to compete successfully when the real battles start.

And that is a hard matter to divine, as evidenced by the current cases of Hubert H. Humphrey and John V. Lindsay.

In a way, Humphrey and Lindsay are struggling with opposite problems as they view the Democratic presidential race. Lindsay has achieved—or had thrust upon him—a position of genuine political independence, but he is still laboring visibly to overcome the psychological fetters of his personal identification with the Republicans.

Humphrey, on the other hand, had achieved a remarkable degree of psychological independence during his two-year sabbatical in Minnesota between losing the 1968 presidential race to Nixon and re-entering the Senate. But now he shows evidence of losing it—and perhaps his political maneuvering room as well. These are, of course, no more than the personal surmises of one observer, but to ignore these internal struggles on the ground that an outsider can never be certain where they stand would be to ignore the most important part of America's political story at this point.

An Independent Base
Take Lindsay, for example. In winning reelection as mayor of New York over the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, he achieved a genuinely independent political base. He would have serious problems in winning the Democratic presidential nomination, but there is almost nothing in the way of his seeking it—except his own inhibitions. Money, voters and publicity—the three big requirements for the primaries—would be his in large quantity the moment he declared. What keeps

Lindsay from making the decision is mainly his own reservation about declaring himself a Democrat.

His reluctance has two sources. One is the distaste—partly political, partly personal, and partly social—Lindsay has acquired for a great many of the leaders of the Democratic party in Congress in the state of New York, and in his own city.

The other—and more important—reason is the fear that a switch to the Democrats would make him seem, as he says, cynical, self-seeking and opportunistic. This is the argument that has been urged on him that most telling effect by some Republicans who have visited him in recent days.

Lindsay's position is rather reminiscent of that of Robert F. Kennedy four years ago, when he alternated between his burning desire to raise the issue of the war and its effect on America's character and his certainty that a challenge to Lyndon Johnson could be regarded as an act of personal ambition and ruthlessness.

Like Kennedy, Lindsay is torn between his sense of what the national debate requires and his fear of what it may mean for his own reputation if he enters the struggle. And, like Kennedy, he will eventually find release from his agonizing only by a plunge into action.

Humphrey's case is quite different. For as far as an outsider could tell, his return to Minnesota had let him relax from the severe psychological pressures of the 1968 campaign. Then he was endlessly dogged by the conflict between loyalty to his chief and his need to separate himself from the political liabilities of the Johnson administration.

Back home among old friends, Humphrey regained his confidence in his own political instincts, demonstrated his political skills in leading the great Minnesota Democratic victory of 1970, and came back to the Senate seemingly once again entirely his own man, free from the necessity of rationalizing his own past or of scheming for his own future. But now—only two months after his return—one sees signs that ambition, fanned by the flattery of those Washington advisers who were so conspicuously and blessedly absent from the Minnesota

campaign, is depriving Humphrey of that hard-won psychological freedom.

Someone has been whispering in Humphrey's ear that he can and should be President, and he has reacted by racing from one television interview to the next, eager to be thought "available."

This eagerness robs him of that sense of detachment which would give weight to the advice that his party may well need from Humphrey in the months ahead. It may even diminish the respectability of his candidacy should the party eventually turn to him.

Thus, Lindsay is struggling for psychological independence while Humphrey may be sacrificing his to impatient ambition. Meanwhile the calendar turns slowly toward 1972.

Attitude to U.S.?

The Herald Tribune and other assorted doves may not wish an American defeat in Indochina and a downgrading of the United States in general, but surely that is the impression they give.

C. VALENZUELA
Corbère, France.

Illusions

It seems all too true, as James Reston suggests (Herald Tribune, March 1), that we are being led to destruction by the infantile illusions and false conclusions of those in high office, people whose concepts of the United States and its role are tragically conditioned by their personal psychology, who identify themselves with the sun and power of the country they are supposed to guide and govern and who tend to mask the extreme

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Bernard Levin

From London:

The verdict (was) greeted with joy, by those who see Britain hurling herself to destruction with gurgles of degenerate glee, as a notable blow struck against the evils of the 'permissive society.'

LONDON—Every now and again, the chief disciplinary body of the British Medical Association hears a case against a doctor for professional misconduct. Most of the doctors concerned are accused of such offenses against the code of medical ethics as having sexual relations with a patient, procuring abortions, or trafficking in drugs, and the only question in issue is whether they did or did not do the things of which they are accused.

Last week there was a very different kind of case before the BMA. A doctor was accused of breaking a medical confidence, and the debate which the case has started is going to go on for a considerable time. For this time the question was not whether he had or had not done the specific act alleged: It was agreed by both sides that he had. The argument was over a question that is less easily answered, namely, did he have a right, or even a duty, to do so?

A girl of 16 had gone to a clinic, one of the chief functions of which is the provision of advice about contraception, and been provided with a prescription for contraceptive pills. Her doctor had been notified by the clinic, as is the regular practice in such cases. He had thereupon told the girl's parents. The clinic placed a complaint before the BMA, charging him with breach of medical confidence and thus of medical ethics. And the BMA acquitted him.

Questions Raised

The case has a number of curious elements. At the beginning of the hearings, the doctor was saying things like "It was not God's will that these people should have intercourse before marriage." After a time, little more was heard of this somewhat overconfident assertion, and his defense concentrated on such practical matters as the possible physical risk from the pill. It also transpired that the doctor in the case had not actually seen the girl for a year and that he did not tell her that he was going to inform her parents, or even discuss the question with her.

It was, however, agreed by all parties that the doctor had been animated by what he thought was right for his patient. Her mother testified that she thought he had done rightly, and a statement from the girl conceded that he had been moved only by considerations of what he saw as her welfare. Nevertheless, he told.

Now in British law there is no doubt that from the age of 16 (the "age of consent") a girl or boy is an adult as far as all medical considerations are concerned, entitled to his or her choice of doctor, and to confidential treatment. At first sight, therefore, it would seem that the doctor's case was a simple one: he had been guilty, however well-meaning. But the medical rule under which he was charged does not simply forbid the disclosure of a patient's case-history: It forbids a doctor to do so "improperly." And the BMA decided that although he had undoubtedly disclosed what he had been accused

of disclosing, he had not done so improperly. The verdict has already been greeted with joy by those who see Britain hurling herself to destruction with gurgles of degenerate glee, as a notable blow struck against the evils of the "permissive society." So you: people will go to bed together, will they? Then let them. I think they can seek advice about the contraception with impunity.

The Pressure Groups

Which puts the problem in a nutshell. The evidence in the case disclosed that the young people had in fact behaved in a very responsible manner as far as contraception was concerned. They had been using pre-pill methods but felt these were not entirely safe, and had therefore gone to the clinic for the pill. The clinic in question is one of those by an admirable organization which gives expert and disinterested advice on sexual matters. It has had great difficulty in coming accepted; there is a variety of local opposition to the opening of a new branch, and has had to struggle against countless pressure groups of busy bodies. Yet the case of the young man who run it, and who do similar work in other ways, is unanswerable: One of the dominant characteristics of our "permissive society" is still ignorance, and the number of illegitimate births, not to mention abortions, legal and illegal, testifies to this state of affairs. The clinics exist to dispel ignorance—and among other things—to reduce the number of illegitimacies and abortions. Why anyone says that this is not a worthy aim?

The appalling answer to the question is: Yes. Three thousand people, from the accused doctor's home area, signed a petition supporting him while the case was pending. That was, in itself, an unexceptionable and even admirable action: It was general agreement that he was an excellent doctor, and among the signatories, also making it clear that they wished to say so. But the petition included this passage: "We call on the government to introduce legislation prohibiting the sale of contraceptive pills to unmarried girls under 18 without the knowledge of their parents."

The BMA Disciplinary Council, seeing what lay beyond the door, they were opening, phrased their acquittal with care, emphasizing that the information the doctor disclosed was confidential, and also making it clear that this case was not to be regarded as establishing any new general principle. But the damage had been done. The case received enormous publicity, and there can be hardly a young girl in the land who is not now convinced that the attempt to seek contraceptive advice will lead to disclosure to her parents. And now those who think that such a state of affairs is very right and proper should make up their minds whether they have no intention of answering or even of seriously considering: Do they think such a state of affairs will be more likely to dissuade young people from having sexual relations, or from doing anything sensible about contraception?

Letters

danger our country is in with the nursery fiction of the happy ending.

Richard Rovere observes that "the people in high places... are stuck with their major policies" because they are stuck with themselves" (New Yorker, Dec. 19). And Joseph Kraft says (Herald Tribune, March 2): "The President and his closest advisers are caught in the toils of their own beliefs."

Mao Tse-tung and the Russians, dehumanized and harder than steel, are doubtless gloating over the follies that the naïveté and egotism of the Americans are causing them to commit.

Since there seems to be no hope of deeper insight and ob-

jective vision being brought to bear, it is no wonder that thoughtful people throughout the world view the United States with alarm and anguish.

MARIAN BAYES,
Herrliberg, Switzerland.

Senate Bombing

The recent bombing of the Senate is no unprecedented. In July, 1915, a young man named Frank Holt blew up the reception room of the Senate. Ironically, this act was also "anti-war," he was protesting the supplying of U.S. arms to the Allies.

BROOKE WEBSTER,
Paris.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Dow Index Closing In on 900 Mark

Wall St. Battles Resistance Level

NEW YORK, March 8.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher in active trading today but they were unable to continue the trend of sharp gains recorded Friday.

Analysts said the 900-point level of the Dow Jones industrial average apparently is becoming a difficult area of resistance. The strong market advance which began in mid-November faltered when it neared that level. Chartists say that further consolidation may be necessary before that level can be penetrated.

The Dow average closed at 893.82, up 0.62.

Volume fell to 19,341 million shares from 22,433 million shares on Friday.

The background news was not discouraging. It included reports from both First National City Bank and the National Association of Purchasing Agents that the economy was improving.

Also, Treasury Secretary John Connally said that the Federal Reserve and the administration were in basic agreement with regard to monetary policy.

Bunker Ramo was the most actively traded stock and gained 13 1/2 to 14 1/2.

Arlen's Realty was second most active and gained 2 1/4 to 2 3/4.

Hoffman Electronics was up 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 on news it is acquiring the Wilcox unit of American Standard.

IBM, which introduced a new low-cost computer today, moved up 3 to 34 1/2.

Gray Drug Stores was up 2 1/8 to 34. The company is selling some drug stores to Cunningham Drug, which was unchanged at 11.

General Cigar gained 1 1/2 to 40 1/2 on a report of higher profits for the year.

Reading & Bates fell 1 1/4 to 27 1/8. The company said three delayed pipeline construction projects were completed in January at a loss of \$2.1 million.

Santa Fe International dropped 1 to 34. The company said its earnings would be close to \$1.75 to \$1.85 a share compared with 1969 results of \$1.98 a share.

Morse Shoe reported lower earnings and was off 7/8 at 27 1/2.

Union Oil gained 1 1/2 to 39 3/4. The company said it abandoned an offshore Indonesian well.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange gained. The index rose 0.14 to 25.85.

Loew's Theatres warrants, bolstered by a block of 257,000, was the most active and eased 3/4 to 20.

Leasco to Acquire Abacus

NEW YORK, March 8 (Reuters).—Leasco Corp. and Abacus Fund Inc. announced today an agreement in principle for Abacus to be merged into Leasco.

Under the terms of the proposed merger, each share of Abacus would be exchanged for a half-share of Leasco \$2.50 series B convertible preferred and one-third of a 1978 warrant to buy Leasco common at \$34.60 a share.

Based on Friday's closing prices, total value of the transaction is about \$70 million.

The agreement is based on a formula allowing for adjustments

if the market value of total package of Leasco securities falls below \$19 or exceeds \$21. As of Friday, the package was worth about \$21.125 per Abacus share.

On the New York Stock Exchange, Leasco closed today with a gain of 1/8 at 21 7/8 and Abacus rose 1 3/8 to 18 1/8.

It is also contingent on Abacus disposing of its 25 percent interest in Security National Bank. A group being formed by Patrick J. Clifford, chairman of Security, has agreed in principle to take over the Abacus shares now held by Leasco.

SEC to Recommend Registration Plan for Offshore Funds

By Wayne E. Green and Richard E. Rustin

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, in its study of institutional investors, is expected to suggest a plan under which "offshore funds" could register with the SEC.

According to a Wall Street Journal report, the SEC is studying the possibility of allowing offshore funds to abide by U.S. securities regulations under the SEC plan, while retaining many tax advantages for their shareholders. Such funds sell their shares solely to overseas investors.

In registering with the SEC, offshore funds would be required to comply with certain minimum sales and stock-offering standards. The study says registration would lend a "sorely needed" boost to overseas investors' confidence in such funds.

The thrust of the study's recommendations is that SEC registration would make some offshore funds more attractive than others, thus putting competitive pressure

on the unregistered groups. And to make sure the pressure is maintained, the study recommends that shareholders of the registered funds retain many of their present tax advantages, such as exemption from U.S. capital-gains and estate taxes.

Moreover, the study recognizes the importance of such funds to the U.S. balance of payments, saying that offshore companies act as a vital means of overseas investments in the United States. It recommends establishment of a high-level task force of U.S. government officials, presumably from the SEC and the State and Commerce Departments, to investigate whether the registration plan is feasible.

The SEC also is expected to urge that Congress consider legislation limiting the participation of financial institutions in corporate takeover attempts.

The study, scheduled to be released this week, is expected to recommend deferring any decision on whether institutions should become stock-exchange members until there is clear evidence of the effect of

negotiated brokerage rates on institutions' commission costs.

Source familiar with the report say it suggests that Congress reexamine existing laws and consider prohibiting transactions in which mutual funds and other institutional investors get advance information about a planned takeover in return for aiding it.

The recommendation is aimed primarily at cases in which an institutional investor buys stock in a "target" company on behalf of the acquiring concern, then keeps it in his portfolio until the acquiring corporation makes a tender offer at an attractive price.

The report contains ten case studies of participation in takeovers where, in the SEC's opinion, the institutions exerted too much influence, where there was an exchange of confidential information between the acquiring companies and an institution, and where several institutions acted in concert on the basis of "inside" information.

Gulf & Western Shows Revenue, Profit Increases

NEW YORK, March 8 (Reuters).—Gulf & Western Industries reported today a 13.75 percent earnings rise for its second fiscal quarter, which put profits for the first half 3 percent above those in the fiscal 1970 period.

Revenue shot up 34 percent in the quarter and 10 percent in the half-year.

For the year ending July 31, 1971, the company said it expects net earnings to be 15 percent over fiscal 1970 levels.

G&W said its financial services, food products, auto parts distribution, consumer products and leisure time units were the best first-half performers.

Its four manufacturing groups were adversely affected by the ten-week General Motors strike, but all groups were profitable during the first half.

Revenue (millions)	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	402.7	299.67
Profits (millions)	12.68	11.13
Per Share	0.59	0.50
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	793.5	785.5
Profits (millions)	27.86	26.99
Per Share	1.32	1.21

Krupp Turnover Rose Last Year

Turnover of West Germany's Friedrich Krupp group rose 12 percent to 7.19 billion deutsche marks in 1970 from 6.43 billion DM in 1969. Board chairman Guenter Vogel said the company's capacity was fully used last year. He released no profit figures, but said that in spite of efforts to improve productivity, price increases are necessary over a wide range of products and services.

Romania-German Chemical Talks

Romanian chemical industry officials are currently touring West Germany for talks with chemical companies on possible formation of joint ventures in Romania. Discussions provide for as much as a 50 percent interest for the West Germans, with management boards split accordingly. Cooperation in third countries is another possibility. Among those involved in the talks are Farbwerke Hoechst, Farbenfabriken Bayer, Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik.

Ford to Clip U.K. Unit's Export Role

The activities of Ford Motor Co.'s British subsidiary will be directed increasingly toward the British domestic market alone, according to an

announcement by Henry Ford 2d, chairman, in Tokyo. The British unit has traditionally been a prime supplier to Ford plants in Europe, the Far East and elsewhere. But chronic production disruption resulting from labor disputes has in recent years made it impossible to count on it for supplies, executives said.

Lockheed, MCI Plan Satellites

Lockheed Aircraft and the MCI group, microwave carriers, have announced joint plans to enter the U.S. satellite communication market. They are proposing to the Federal Communications Commission a \$168 million plan for building and operating a system that would carry business and data communications, television programs and other services. The application is being filed in the name of MCI Lockheed Satellite Corp.

Noranda in \$123 Million Expansion

The Noranda Mines group of companies is planning a \$123 million expansion of copper production facilities in Quebec. Alfred Pows, Noranda president, said, Gaspe Copper Mines, 99 percent-owned by Noranda, will more than double mine production of copper concentrates from the present 36,000 tons per year.

U.K. Says Engine Plan Is Flexible

Rolls to Lay Off 5 Percent of Work Force

LONDON, March 8.—Rolls-Royce today announced it will lay off about 5 percent of its labor force, as negotiations continue over the future of Rolls' controversial RB-211 jet engine.

Rupert Nicholson, the account named to unravel the bankrupt Rolls' financial affairs, said 4,300 employees—many of them white collar workers—would lose their jobs in the next three weeks.

Meanwhile the British government said today it is prepared to reconsider the terms of its plan to save the RB-211 project. Frederick Corfield, Aviation Supply Minister, told Parliament the government's proposals—which amounted to a joint operation with Lockheed—were open to a counter-bid, not necessarily connected with the same type of proposition.

Shortly before Mr. Corfield spoke, a top Rolls executive flew home from the United States to warn that unless the government made a new offer, the RB-211 project would be doomed in a matter of hours, or days at the most.

Should the engine—being built for Lockheed's TriStar airliner—be scrapped, Rolls lay-offs will obviously multiply.

Urgency Stressed

Malcolm Muir, sales manager for Rolls' U.S. aero engine division, returned from talks with Lockheed officials saying airlines buying the TriStar "cannot and will not wait for protracted negotiations between the British government and Lockheed. It can only be a matter of hours, or at most days, before one of the airlines decides that it has had enough—and then it will be all over."

Lockheed considers the present cost of the RB-211 too great and is prepared to turn to a U.S. firm for engines, Mr. Muir said.

Proposal Detailed

The British proposal is to form a new company, owned jointly by the British government and Lockheed, to carry on production of the RB-211. The British government offered to put up the first \$50 million (\$144 million) of additional development costs.

Asked how many Rolls workers are likely to lose their jobs if the Lockheed deal falls through, Mr. Corfield said the firm itself estimated between 12,000 and 18,000.

Rumors Fly of More Easing In Prime and Discount Rates

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Money-market specialists are beginning to predict further reductions soon in the prime rate of commercial banks and the Federal Reserve discount rate.

The prime, or minimum, rate banks charge on corporate loans is now at 5 3/4 percent, down from a record 8 1/2 percent in March, 1970. There already have been four quarter-point cuts this year.

There have been three quarter-point cuts to 4 3/4 percent in the discount rate, the fee the Fed charges on loans to member commercial banks.

Analysts say faltering loan demand and declines in other short-term rates are the main pressures for another prime rate cut. "Current conditions in the money market" suggest another reduction is coming, says Salomon Brothers in its weekly comment of credit.

The report also says money-market rates currently are sharply less than the key bank rate. "The cost of money to the banks," it says, "is generally at the largest spreads below the prime loan rate since the banks began to make frequent reductions in this rate last September."

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Japanese Offer Textile Pact; Mills Supports It

OSAKA, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Japanese textile industry today to adopt voluntary limits on its textile exports to United States in an effort to avert a three-month deadline for a three-level trade pact.

Yoshitaka Taniguchi, president of the Japan Textile Federation, announced adoption of self-restraints following a meeting with representatives of textile organizations.

Implementation of today's so-called "voluntary" export restraints by other textile-exporting countries.

Mills in Favor

In Washington, Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and House Ways and Means Committee chairman, today applied for the U.S. textile industry to give its approval to a Japanese proposal. The Japanese plan is generally assumed to be based on suggestions from a statement, Rep. Mills suggested that it other major textile exporting countries agree to adopt similar restraints, it will not be necessary for Congress to approve mandatory import quota legislation such as he proposed last year.

But signs are still that the U.S. industry will oppose the Japanese plan. "This is obviously very bad," an industry spokesman said. He said that "the starting point" for the proposed Japanese voluntary restraints would be at the "highest possible" levels. Also, the U.S. industry has consistently fought for product group restrictions, rather than an overall quota.

[White House press secretary Ronald Ziegler said the administration had just received the Japanese proposal and he could not comment on it yet.]

Tokyo Comments

The Japanese government announced that it does not consider it necessary to continue official textile negotiations, now that the industry declaration has been made. Shigeru Hori, chief secretary of Prime Minister Eisaku Satō's cabinet, also called upon the United States to appreciate that the industry's plan represents "a little sacrifice" and urged the United States to refrain from adopting any trade-restrictive measures.

The major provisions of the Japanese declaration were that:

- Export restraints will begin three months from today and last for three years.
- The growth rate for Japanese textile exports to the United States will be 5 percent in the first year and 6 percent in each of the succeeding two years, on a quantitative, rather than value, basis.
- The base year for calculating restraints will be the 12-month period ending today.
- The declaration covers cotton, as well as wool and man-made textiles. Exports of raw material for textiles were excluded.
- Restraints will be on the basis of one overall quota. There will not be specific quotas on individual items or groups of items.

Qualification Set

"In the event that other nations accounting for a substantial proportion of exports of textile products to the United States do not enforce similar restraints," the Japanese announcement said, "enforcement by Japan will be from the first calendar month after the date such countries put in force such restraints."

Mr. Taniguchi declined to identify what countries he meant or to specify what conditions would satisfy the Japanese industry.

However, industry officials said the clause was primarily aimed at other Asian countries such as Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea, which with Japan accounted for 85 percent of all U.S. textile imports in 1970. Their combined textile shipments to the United States grew 13 percent in 1970, according to U.S. Commerce Department data.

Back-Up Action

Japanese industry leaders also decided today to create two committees, one to consider relief measures to aid companies that might be hurt by export restraint, and the other to implement the agreement.

The declaration said the federation will exercise strict surveillance and take remedial action if necessary to prevent any particular product or group of products from dominating the export increases allowed each year.

Percent Company Net Earnings

Osaka Textile Co. net earnings fell 8.75 million DM in the latest year while net profit of 25 million DM following the incorporation of 13 West German subsidiaries into the parent company last year.

Group sales rose 16.8 percent in fiscal 1970, to 4,547 billion DM from 3,893 billion DM in fiscal 1969.

Mr. Harada warned that earnings for the current year are bound to be affected by higher transport, personnel and raw material costs and a decline in new orders and output.

Personnel costs are expected to rise by up to 90 million DM this year, following the 166 million DM rise to 1,199 billion DM last year.

Production of crude steel fell to a record low of 530,000 tons in the first quarter compared with last year's monthly average of 589,000 tons.

Mr. Harada stressed that Hoechst plans to intensify its cooperation with Koninklijke Nederlandse Hoogovens on steelmaking, which holds about 14.5 percent in the German firm. The only way of achieving the economies of scale demanded by current world market conditions is to cooperate on a multinational level, he added.

Mr. Harada said he hopes talks on the possibility of a Hoechst-Hoogovens merger will come to some sort of conclusion this year.

Harland & Wolff Doubles Estimate Of 1969 Losses

LONDON, March 8 (UPI).—Harland & Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilding group, today disclosed a loss of 28.35 million (£20 million) for 1969—only days after the government rejected the takeover bid from shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis.

The loss follows an earlier estimate for the year's loss of just under \$4 million. Explaining the jump, the group said it had been necessary to adjust provisions made for estimated losses on fixed price contracts in the face of unexpected rises in costs.

The company said it will not pay any dividends for 1969. The question of dividends for last year has not yet been considered, a spokesman said.

The company's loss in 1968 totaled £755,024.

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Alpha Petroleum	Call. Health Care	Franklin Dimes	Mays (N.Y.)	Phillips Pet.
Am. Fib. Sys.	Callahan Mining	Gen. Dynamics	McCarthy Corp.	Radman Ind.
AMF, Inc.	Comal-Randolph	Giant Y. Mines	McDonald Doug.	Rohr Corp.
Amstar, Inc.	City Investing	Granum Corp.	McDonald Doug.	Sandwich Mfg.
Amstar, Inc.	Coffee-Mat	Howard Johnson	Natl. Distillers	Texas Gulf Sulphur
Amstar, Inc.	Crown Cork & Seal	Isabel Bunk Ind.	National Home	Transamerica
Amstar, Inc.	Dana Corp.	James	N. Carolina NG	UMC Industries
Amstar, Inc.	Day Mine	Kaiser Ind.	Northeast Airlines	Vacuum Assoc.
Baker Oil Tools	Diam. Shamrock	Leas Steyer	Occidental Pet.	Vendo
Beech Aircraft	Dictaphone	Liberty Loan	Occidental Pet.	Walbridge W.L.W.
Bell Electronics	Elec. & Musical	LVO Corp.	Outboard Marine	Zepeda Necesses

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Mutual Funds

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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 8, 1971									
	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Last	Change	
High	7 1/4	7 1/8							
Low	6 1/8								
Ind	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4						
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Montreal Stocks

[illegible]

Foreign Stock Indexes

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
USA	3.73	3.78	3.70																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												</																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$15,000,000

City of Oslo

(Kingdom of Norway)

8¼% Sinking Fund External Loan Bonds

due March 1, 1986

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Smith, Barney & Co.
Incorporated

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

Den norske Creditbank

Bergens Privatbank

Andresens Bank A/S

Fellesbanken A/S

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Stockholms Enskilda Bank	S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited	White, Weld & Co. Limited
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Amerofina Inc.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Bache & Co. Incorporated	Julius Baer International Limited	Bank of London & South America Limited	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Bankers Trust International Limited	Bankhaus Friedrich Simon & Co. A	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.	Banque Européenne de Tokyo
Banque Générale des Pays-Bas	Banque de l'Indochine	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Lambert S.C.S.
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Rothschild
Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque de l'Union Parisienne-C.F.C.B.	Banque Worms et Cie
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank	Burkhardt & Co.	Gesam. Behn & Co. A/S	Cazenove & Co.
Commerzbank AG/Credit Lyonnais	La Compagnie Financière	Continental Bank S.A.	Credit Commercial de France
Credit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited	Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Den Danske Landmandsbank
Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank	Dewasay, Cortvriendt International S.A.	Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Incorporated	
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Effectenbank-Warburg	Euramerica International Limited	Finacor
Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers	FNCB Eurosecurities S.A.	Antony Gibbs & Sons Limited	Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Göteborgs Bank	Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier Securities Limited	Hambros Bank Limited
Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale	Hill Sammel & Co. Limited	Kanfalls-Osake-Pankki	Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated
Kleinwort, Benson (Europe) S.A.	Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggeoise	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited	Lazard Frères et Cie	Libert Peterbroeck Securities S.A.	London Multinational Bank Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Corporation Limited	Model, Roland & Co., Inc.	Sammel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Ab Nordiska Föreningsbanken	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Pierson, Holding & Pierson
Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn	N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Scandinavian Bank Limited	Schoeller & Co.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Singer & Friedlander Limited	Skandinaviska Banken	Società Lombarda di Investimenti Mobiliari S.p.A.
Società Nazionale Sviluppo	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Svenska Handelsbanken	Sveriges Kreditbank	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	Swiss Italian Banking Corporation
C. G. Trinkaus	Uster (London) Limited	Ultrafin International Corporation	Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited
Vereinsbank in Hamburg	M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Westfälische Bank Aktiengesellschaft

March 9, 1971

American Stock Exchange Trading

-1970-71 Stocks and Bonds					-1970-71 Stocks and Bonds					-1970-71 Stocks and Bonds					-1970-71 Stocks and Bonds				
High	Low	Div.	Yield	Net	High	Low	Div.	Yield	Net	High	Low	Div.	Yield	Net	High	Low	Div.	Yield	Net
14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

Tokyo Exchange

March 8, 1971

Price	Price
Asahi Glass	140
Canon	140
Fuji Photo	140
Hitachi	140
Nissan	140
Sanwa	140
Shimadzu	140
Sony	140
Toshiba	140
Yamaha	140

International Bonds Traded in Europe

March 8, 1971

Price	Price
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100

European Gold Markets

March 8, 1971

Price	Price
Gold	100
Gold	100
Gold	100
Gold	100
Gold	100

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Price	Price
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100

11% INTEREST

PLUS FREE LIFE INSURANCE

WRITE TO:
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY
P.O. BOX 245
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19101
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Convertible Bonds

March 8, 1971

Price	Price
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100

Brussels

March 8, 1971

Price	Price
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100

Milan

March 8, 1971

Price	Price
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100
10% Eurobond	100

AMERICAN INCOME PROPERTIES

March 8, 1971

Convertible into Common Stock of the Company on or before March 1, 1971, at a conversion price of \$10.00 per share.

PRICE: 100/0

PLUS ACCRUED INTEREST

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from banks and other institutions with which the Company has a selling agreement.

For further information contact:

UNIVERSAL AMERICAN MANAGEMENT COMPANY
Bancard's Bank Building
Grand Cayman, British West Indies

CURACAO INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Handelskade 2
Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.

This is not an offer to sell nor a solicitation to buy the Company's Bonds in any country where such offer or solicitation is illegal.

ELLIS AG ZUERICH

Weinplatz 6
Phone: 27 41 47. Telex: 53 641
BROKERS FOR:
Stocks-Eurobonds-Eurodeposits

First General Resources Company

A Public Company Established in 1962
With Assets in Excess of \$50,000,000

OVER THE COUNTER:
Friday, March 5, 1971
Bid: 7 Ask: 7 1/2
505 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

One Dollar

was worth yesterday:

Belgian francs	25.80
British pounds (per \$2)	2.4190
Canadian dollars	1.01
Dutch guilders	7.474
French francs	5.150
German marks	3.3600
Greek drachmas	30.00
Italian lire	823.37
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.1356
Portuguese escudos	28.40
Spanish pesetas	68.00
Swedish crowns	5.1004
Swiss francs	4.3018

The above rates are yesterday's closing rates, subject to change. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V.

The Annual Report as of 31st December, 1970 has been published and may be obtained from the Paying Agents:

Pierson, Halding & Pierson
Herengracht 206-214, Amsterdam
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
New Court, St. Swithin's Lane,
London E.C. 4.

Banque Rothschild
21, rue Laffitte, Paris 9e
Burkhardt & Co.
Lindendree 7-9, 43 Essen

Yamaichi has the hardware, the software, and the people.

To keep up with the world's most dynamic economy you need information fast. That's why Yamaichi continues to pioneer in the development of software, such as the Criterion Strategy Model to guide investors, and the Financing Model to help industrial firms.

Yamaichi is Japan's oldest securities firm. Backed by 5500 experts in finance, and a systematic approach to securities analysis, it is one of the world's largest and most progressive. Yamaichi offers full services as brokers, dealers, underwriters, and distributors to financial institutions throughout the world.

Since 1971

YAMAICHI SECURITIES CO. LTD.

Underwriters, Distributors, Brokers & Dealers

HEAD OFFICE: Tokyo, Japan. Telex: TK 2855, TK 2856
LONDON OFFICE: Tel: 480-7243 Telex: 480894Y
FRANKFURT OFFICE: Tel: 59 03 39 Telex: 449956
NEW YORK OFFICE: Tel: 570-2800 Telex: NY 2357
LOS ANGELES OFFICE: Tel: 535-0001 Telex: YN 310-3300

STANTON L. TRIESTER INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT & FINANCIAL CO.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

We can offer income producing U.S. property yielding approximately 20% annually after tax.

Through our Limited Partnerships (formed under U.S. laws) you may directly own part of a high yielding property, which over the years will afford you a stable and continuing income largely free of tax.

Our staff of over 200 manages more than \$125,000,000 worth of such properties in the U.S. for private investors in the U.S. and, more recently, in Europe.

9% annually is paid, out by regular monthly check; the balance of 10-12% pays down the long-term mortgage. These figures do not include a factor for appreciation in property and building values, which may be substantial.

We can offer these exceptionally high yields because there are minimum brokerage charges. Therefore PRINCIPALS ONLY SHOULD REPLY. NOT DEALERS.

Minimum investment units are \$25,000.

For full details of the property we are presently syndicating among European investors, please contact: Box D 2409, Herald Tribune, Paris.

هكذا من الاصل

The Debentures having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March 9, 1971

All of these Debentures have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$30,000,000
Transocean Gulf Oil Company
8% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1986

Payment of principal, premium, if any, interest and sinking fund
unconditionally guaranteed by

GULF OIL CORPORATION

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas N. M. Rothschild & Sons White, Weld & Co.

Interest is payable annually on March 1, commencing in 197

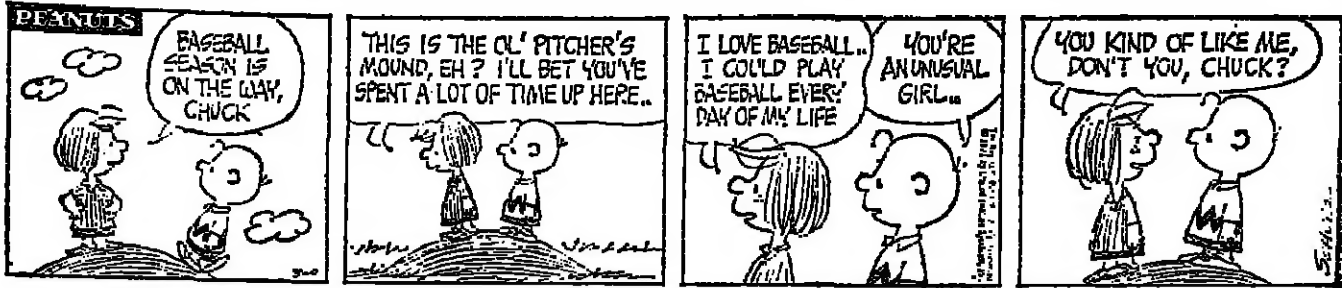
MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.Y.	AMERICAN EXPRESS SECURITIES S.A.	AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.Y.
ANDRESEN'S BANK A/S	ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC.	ASTAIRE & CO.
BACHE & CO.	BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION	
BANCA D'AMERICA E D'ITALIA S.p.A.	BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA	BANCA NAZIONALE DELL'AGRICOLTURA S.p.A.
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO	BANCA PROVINCIALE LOMBARDA S.p.A.	BANCO DI ROMA
BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA		
BANK MEES & ROPE N.Y.	BANKHAUS BERNHARD LANPE K.G.	BANKHAUS FRIEDRICH SIMON K.G.&A.
BANQUE BLUTH & CIE		
BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.	BANQUE FRANCAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES	BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.	BANQUE NATIONALS DE PARIS
BANQUE DE NEUFPLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET		BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.	BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	BANQUE DE SURETÉ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE	BANQUE DE L'UNION MARITIMENNE-C.E.C.B.	BANQUE WORMS & CIE
BARING BROTHERS & CO.		
H. ALBERT DE BART & CO. N.Y.	RAYEISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK	RAYEISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERLINER BANK		
BERLINER HANDELS-GESellschaft	GUNNAR BORN & CO. A/S	BURKHARDT & CO.
BURNHAM AND COMPANY		
CAZENOVE & CO.		
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE	COMMERCIALBANK	COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A.
COSMOS BANK (OVERSEAS)	CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE	CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL	CREDIT LYONNAIS	CREDIT SUISSE (BARBAMAS)
CREDITO ITALIANO	DEN DANSKE LANDVANDSBANK	CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
DEUTSCHE BANK	DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE	DRESDNER BANK
DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK		
EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG	EURAMERICA INTERNATIONAL	EUROPARTNERS SECURITIES CORPORATION
FELLSBANKEN A/S		
FINACOR	FLEMING, SUEZ, BROWN BROTHERS	GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN
GUTZWILLER, KURT, BUNGENER SECURITIES	HAMBROS BANK	HANDELSBANK IN ZÜRICH (OVERSEAS)
HARRIS & PARTNERS	HILL, SAUEL & CO.	HOARE & CO. COVETT
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION	ISTITUTO BANCARIO ITALIANO	JARDINE FLEMING & CO.
KIDDER, PEARODY & CO.	KITCAT & AITKEN	KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KLEINWORT, BENSON		
KREDITBANK N.Y.		
KREDITBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE	KUN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL	KUWAIT INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO.	LAZARD FRERES & CIE	LAZARD FRERES & CO.
LEHMAN BROTHERS		
LEPERCQ, DE NEUFPLIZE & CO.	LIBERT PETERBROECK SECURITIES S.A.	LOBE, BROADES & CO.
MERCK, FINCK & CO.		
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March 9, 1971.

PEANUTS



B.C.



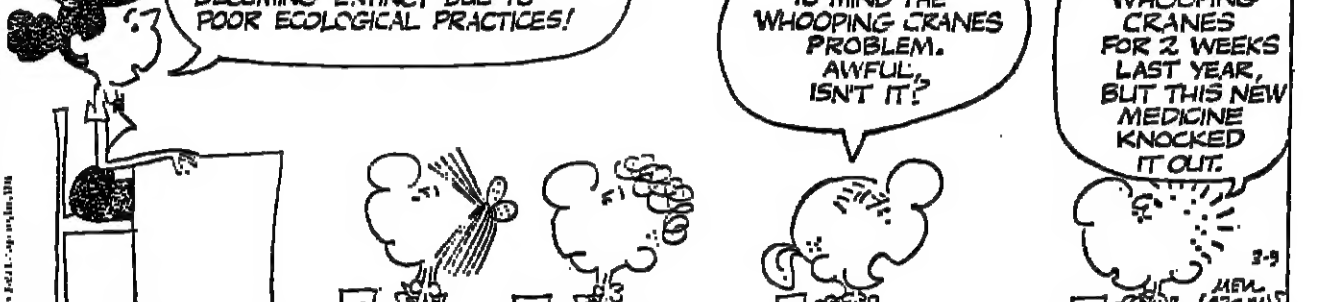
LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Never to double voluntarily bid slams, except perhaps for leading-directing reasons, is good advice for players at all levels. World champions, however, may disregard this general rule, and Giorgio Belladonna of Rome did so on the diagrammed deal.

It was played last week in Wilmington, Del., where the all-star Fredrickson Club touring team, which also includes Benito Garozzo of Rome and Robert Jordan and Arthur Robinson of Philadelphia, defeated a local squad by 16 international match points in a short exhibition match.

To determine in the auction that a jack is a crucial card is usually impossible. If South had held the spade jack instead of the ten, a spade slam would have been a good proposition for the partnership.

As the cards are, however, South is likely to be shipwrecked against good defenders by two club leads, forcing the dummy to ruff, after which a trump loser is probable.

It is hard to blame North-South for reaching six spades, and Belladonna as West felt safe in doubling.

On the bidding it was highly unlikely that either of his opponents held a void club, and his trump trick could not disappear because of the double (North's belated spade support indicated a doubtless at most). And there was no reason to fear a retreat to six no-trump.

The bad break turned a North-South misfortune into a disaster. West led the club ace and shifted to a low trump. After winning with the queen in dummy, South not unreasonably attempted to cash two diamond winners for a club discard.

West ruffed the second diamond lead and led a club to his partner's king. The lead of the diamond queen then promoted another trick for the spade jack, and South was down three, a penalty of 800.

NORTH
♠ QJ105
♥ AKJ1062
♦ 4
♣ 4

WEST
♠ J8542
♥ 962
♦ 4
♣ AJ102

EAST
♠ 873
♥ Q9873
♦ K8763
♣ Q95

SOUTH (D)
♠ AK109763
♥ K4
♦ Q3
♣ Q95

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
South West North East
1♠ Pass 2♣ Pass
2♠ Pass 3♣ Pass
3♠ Pass 4♣ Pass
4♦ Pass 4♠ Pass
4NT Pass 5♣ Pass
6♠ Pass

West led the club ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

WASHUUA TILITIAM
DESITYNE UNIAIRMEI
NIELLELLS MIANTIPLE
OAS LETTODIOW LIAE
SLUUE VINEIRIS ABIEID
SEUAMH EITEB BIAITIE
ESTIVATIE SORTIED
NEIMERETIAN
QICERO MONTROISIE
VIANIS RININ SANITIA
LAST GENIRIE TIERIN
YRUIRUIEGLIAHILL
LOPOTER LOMIAIDIE
OORONEIR TILIALIE
ESSERIE ENSUEIS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SEMI'S
ORPOD
MOINCE
VALLOF

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BORAX FETCH ABSORB MALICE
Answer: How many does it take to make a riot?—A TRIO

BOOKS

HO

By David Halberstam. Random House. 118 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Peter Arnett

THE American public quickly lost heart for the Vietnam war when promised victory slipped away, and blame for the mess has since been placed upon a varied cast: It was the hawks seeking the impossible, or the doves undermining the inevitable; it was generals practicing wrong tactics, or diplomats voicing wrong arguments or reporters writing wrong stories.

The bitter recriminations unleashed by this most controversial of all American foreign involvements have by no means ceased, and you read in the books and articles, and hear in the speeches, the strident tones of those who believe that their counsel if heard would have altered the course of events.

But as David Halberstam suggests in this short, incisive study, the humbling of America in Vietnam was less the result of her own bungling than of the consummate cleverness and perseverance of the Communist Vietnamese, particularly their late, wispy-bearded leader, Ho Chi Minh, who had by the end of his life, Halberstam writes, "touched the culture and soul" of his American enemy.

Curiously little is known about Ho, though he is one of the extraordinary figures of this era. Much of his life was secret and private. Halberstam began this essay before the Vietnamese leader died in September, 1969, and he has not attempted a definitive work. But by exhaustively researching French material, he has superbly captured the essence of Ho Chi Minh's early days and his patient ascent in the Communist party, from Paris pamphleteer to trusted Comintern agent; surviving jail terms and luckily avoiding a Stalin purge; shielding his hard and calloused side like a playful cat hiding its claws, and appearing always humble, soft-spoken, mocking his own position, always seen in the simplest garb, his dress making him barely distinguishable from the poorest peasant—a style that Westerners for many years mocked, laughing at the lack of trappings of power, of uniform, of style, until one day they woke up and realized that this very simplicity, this cult of simplicity, this capacity to walk simply amongst his own people was basic to his success.

Halberstam sardonically parallels the Vietnam war to the earlier Indochina war lost by the French. He quotes a press colleague at the Saigon airport, who said after a long-winded speech by an arriving American official, "Ah, another 'Yolks' Westerner come to lose his reputation to Ho Chi Minh." The current Vietnam war, in Halberstam's view, is in all its essential elements a continuation of the French war, and its strategy and orchestration has largely been set in the North. And it is continuing much as the old Bolshevik would have predicted "with a new American President, still unable to come to

Peter Arnett covered the Vietnam war for eight years for the Associated Press, winning the Pulitzer Prize for his reporting. He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

This Week	Last Week
FICTION	
1 QB VII	1
2 Love Story, Erich Segal	2
3 Rich Man, Poor Man, Dan Fouts	3
4 Shaw	4
5 Islands in the Stream, Herman Wouk	5
6 The Tenth Muse, John Updike	6
7 The Antagonists, Carl Hiaasen	7
8 The Child from the Sea, John Galsworthy	8
9 Doctor Cobb's Game, Cassell	9
GENERAL	
1 The Greening of America, Ralph Waldo Emerson	1
2 Future Shock, Alvin Toffler	2
3 Civilization, Clark	3
4 Beloved and the American Experience in China, 1911-49, Tushnet	4
5 Khrushchev	5
6 The Sensuous Man, John Updike	6
7 Everything Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Evelyn Waugh	7
8 Inside the Third Reich, John Hersey	8
9 Crisis in America, Clark	9

(These figures are for the week ended Feb. 27.)

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Caesar, for one
6 Hunk
10 Humorous poet
14 Rub out
15 Southern favorite
16 Preposition
17 Vessel
18 Bit
19 Insect
20 Sassa's relative
22 Breed's or Bunker
23 Currier's partner
24 "What have you done for me?"

DOWN

1 Word with him or her
2 Seed coat
3 Alley
4 Cruising
5 Skin layer
6 Steeply
7 Emulates
8 Peeping Tom
9 Ringo, for one
10 Billy

47 Fragrant
49 Los Angeles five
51 Small cap
54 Cease
56 Like
57 Fragrant shrub
63 Cocktail variety
64 Angry
65 Michigan town
66 — many words
67 Adduce
68 Picks out
69 Appear
70 Origin
71 Mini or maxi

11 Ado or Orphant
12 Booth
13 With passion
21 Prevent
26 Oriental nurse
28 Burst of thunder
29 Certain plate
28 Lab medium
31 School dance
31 Shipbuilding wood
34 Work for
37 Now's partner
37 Done
38 Does needlework
40 Latin pronoun
42 Instrument
45 Letter winner
46 Moral system
50 Athenians
51 Grounds
52 Agreed
53 Waken
55 Gave a hand
58 Cleveland's waterfront
59 Defeat
60 However
61 Capsule
62 Relax

10K1015A

Art Buchwald

Immatériel

WASHINGTON.—I don't mind the Pentagon lying to me on a large scale such as when they flatly stated a few months ago that they were not keeping any files on civilians.



Buchwald

But let's tell the little lies that get me down. For example, the other day it was revealed that a rusty piece of oil pipe Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird showed to newspapermen and implied had been captured during the offensive.

Secretary Laird was trying to use the pipe to prove the South Vietnamese were making great headway and had managed to cut the North Vietnamese oil supplies in Laos.

When the truth was discovered, the Pentagon naturally protested they never said it was this year's pipe.

Well, it doesn't take much imagination to realize what some future Pentagon briefings are going to be like.

I can just see us all filling into the Pentagon briefing room where Mr. Laird, wearing his usual ebullient smile, welcomes us. Besides the usual maps, a display of weapons and supplies are on the stage.

Mr. Laird says, "Gentlemen, I am happy to report that the South Vietnamese have just captured a large cache of weapons in Laos." He holds up a rifle.

"Is that one of the rifles captured, Mr. Secretary?" a reporter asks.

Mr. Laird smiles and says, "Excuse me, I didn't understand the question."

"I said that is rifle one of the weapons captured in Laos?"

"Well, yes and no," Mr. Laird says.

replics. "This rifle actually was found after Custer's Last Stand at Little Big Horn. But our intelligence indicates the weapons discovered look just like it."

Mr. Laird picked up a frozen chicken. The ARVN found 12,000 chickens just like this one on Route 9.

"Is that a Laotian chicken?"

"Would you please speak louder?"

"Is that a chicken from Laos?"

Mr. Laird confers with a general and then smiles and says, "No, this chicken comes from Belleau Woods. It was captured at the end of World War I. But we wanted to give you some idea of the success of the ARVN mission. Are there any questions?"

"What are those ration cards over there, sir?"

"Yes, we captured five tons of those two days ago in Cambodia."

"But there is German printing on the labels."

Laird confers with the general. Then he smiles and says, "I erred. These came from the Battle of the Bulge in World War II. But we wanted to give you some idea how sneaky the enemy really can be."

"Mr. Secretary, where did the sandbags come from?"

These are the type of sandbags the North Vietnamese have placed around their anti-aircraft guns.

"Did you fly the sandbags all the way back to Washington?"

He confers with the general again.

"No, not exactly. These sandbags were captured at the Battle of Iwo Jima. We thought you might be interested to note how far behind the enemy was in sandbag design. Are there any questions?"

"Is that everything that was captured?"

Mr. Laird smiles. "Except for one small surprise."

He buzzes. The large doors of the briefing room open and a Chinese tank rumbles into the room.

"What do you think of that, gentlemen?"

"Where did you get it?"

"We captured it at Inchon during the Korean War. Let this be an answer to those who say Vietnamese isn't working."

In some countries of the Sahara Desert region, an adult male slave is priced at ten camels.

The Slave Trade

By Lynn Heinzerling

LONDON (AP).—All governments are opposed to it. The United Nations has condemned it. All major religions deplore it, but men, women and children still live in slavery.

In some countries of the Sahara Desert region, an adult male slave is priced at ten camels. In others he would cost about \$180, half the value of a woman slave. The price varies.

The Anti-Slavery Society, working from a third-floor office near Victoria Station in London, has been tracking down slaves and their owners since 1825.

The society says that chattel slavery exists in 11 countries and what the United Nations describes as "practices similar to slavery" in some 30 others. Practices similar to slavery include serfdom, debt bondage, sham adoption and exploitation of children and servile forms of marriage.

Acknowledging that the extent of slavery or similar practices varies greatly among the offending countries, the society recently listed the 11 countries where chattel slavery is practiced as Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines and Senegal. It has been outlawed in all these countries.

Serfdom, the society says, is a fact of life in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Ecuador, Ethiopia and Peru. Debt bondage is practiced in Burma and India. The exploitation of children is carried out in eight countries of West Africa, eight in Southeast Asia, in Lebanon, Syria and Turkey and in almost all of the 20 countries of Latin America. Servile forms of marriage exist in varying degrees in all Islamic or part-Islamic countries, the society says.

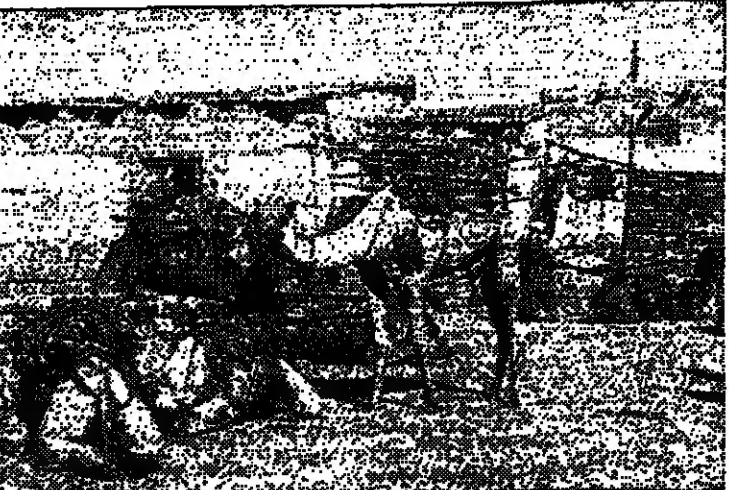
The trade in slaves these days is very much a clandestine operation. The old public slave markets in such places as Zanzibar, Kano and West African ports have long since disappeared. But African slaves still move north to the Sahara.

The Anti-Slavery Society estimates there are several hundred thousand chattel slaves in the world. The number of people involved in the other practices condemned in the 1956 UN Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery undoubtedly exceeds ten million.

The society does not lightly point a finger at governments and make accusations of slavery. Nations only recently freed of colonial ties are sensitive about their new social status and their observance of civilized conventions. "We have to walk delicately between discreet diplomacy and the threat of publicity when governments won't move toward reform of archaic social injustices," says Col. Patrick Montgomery, secretary of the society.

The society has consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council and seeks to achieve its ends by working through UN and other agencies, conducting research in countries where slavery is practiced and awakening people to an understanding of its existence and what that entails.

One of its principal aims is the establishment of a permanent body in the UN to gather information on slavery and supervise the implementation of the slavery conventions.



The southern part of the Arabian peninsula is still a slave area although King Faisal of Saudi Arabia made slave owning illegal in his country in 1962. At that time the government of Saudi Arabia estimated there were 230,000 slaves in that rich oil country. In the coastal villages of the peninsula there are reported to be large numbers of slaves of African origin held by the indigenous tribes. They serve out their lives working in the fields, as household servants, as bodyguards and as crewmen on dhows.

In its last annual report, the society noted that 50,000 Africans in a northern district of Cameroon, who had been held in slavery by a tribal chief, had been emancipated. The society is still awaiting a report on the chief's harem of between 300 and 400 women, held behind a 16-foot-high wall. The society credited the Norwegian Lutheran mission and publicity for ending the slavery.

The society finds that very few governments are willing to give any information about slave practices in their countries because, as the annual report points out, "no government will admit harboring an institution which its laws forbid."

Specialized agencies of the United Nations, which work in the areas where slavery is practiced, are also reluctant to report on conditions since it might endanger their positions there. The annual report said that in 1969 at a meeting of the UN Administrative Commission on Coordination, all specialized agencies made it clear to the secretary-general that they were unwilling to become involved in the question of slavery.

The society pointed out that it is "expensive and sometimes dangerous" to obtain fresh, hard evidence of slavery. One of its researchers survived two attempts on his life in 1968.

At the same time the report praised the government of Ghana for its "frank admission that forms of sham adoption of children were being practiced clandestinely" in that country.

The society appealed to the Tanzanian government last year to protect 16-year-old Persian girls from forced marriages to men of the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar, a part of Tanzania. The marriages later were carried out.

Sir Douglas Glover, chairman of the society, in a stinging letter to a London newspaper, said the forced marriages were "a gross violation of a fundamental human right." Sir Douglas added that Tanzania had led the so far successful effort in the UN "to frustrate every effort since 1966 to implement the Slavery Conventions."

Tanzania has opposed the establishment of a UN committee of experts on slavery, contending that South African apartheid is the only form of slavery which exists today.

The society does not condemn apartheid specifically with apartheid, but considers some aspects of it "potentially and sometimes in practice as onerous as chattel slavery."

"Today there are many organizations which exist solely to fight apartheid," Col. Montgomery says. "They have the time and staff to concentrate on it. We tend to leave it to them. It doesn't mean we disapprove of apartheid any less."

PEOPLE: The View From Chamonix

Nothing much to report after a thirteenth in Chamonix expressed in real terms using the mean two-week winter vacation of 1968-1969 as a base. Such a summary is necessary because of the month was the Grand Ball of the Red Cross, while among the few 1971 fads originating in this lovely, fading resort was the telling of fortunes from the labels of wine bottles. "You have an amusing little future with some pretensions but not what you'd call a classic future," intoned a sweet young thing, picking up the game in a dice called The Toboggan. "As for you," she said to a beefy, bronzed companion bent at the knees over a tall-bodied but slightly rakish Chirouille, "you'll never be a top-class skier." "Eh?" said the hulk, his pride wounded. "Sorry," said the dolly. "You don't travel well."

Such comparatively accessible runs as were fit for human consumption began, as a rule, halfway up the nearest Alp, a territory infested, alas, by legions of those hipless, jaw-jawed Gallic Huns whose *raison d'être* is a machi-3 slalom around, over and occasionally straight through the humanoid detritus in their powdered wigs. As ships sound four blasts, golfers shout "Fore!" and American skiers announce impending disaster by bellowing "Track!" the Huns' version of the same warning in this part of the world is "Fists—a blood-curdling whoop described by one paillard Briton as 'an uncommonly accurate self-description.'"

One of the more poignant stories from the practice slopes, meanwhile, concerned a comely but decidedly bottom-heavy Norwegian girl who was anxious to move up from the beginners' group to Class Six because she'd heard that the emphasis was on "shifting your weight."

Still more poignant, perhaps, was the final run of this department, which considered itself

Italy Studies Ecology

ROME, March 8 (UPI).—Senate President Amintore Fanfani has set up a committee of ten senators and six scientists to study ecological problems and recommend legislation to solve them.

—DICK ROBARACK

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